

The Sun.

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

Announcements Today.

Bible Open House—The State Church, 11th St. and Broadway, 10 o'clock.
 Mayor's 18th Street Water Race—10 o'clock.
 Metropolitan Avenue—The Music Hall, 10 o'clock.
 Union Square—The Music Hall, 10 o'clock.
 Union Square—The Music Hall, 10 o'clock.
 Union Square—The Music Hall, 10 o'clock.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 19, 1882, was:
 Sunday 144,937
 Monday 147,201
 Tuesday 146,065
 Wednesday 146,065
 Total for the week 1,067,233

New Parties.

We peruse with interest the discussions about the reconstruction of political parties or the formation of new parties which we find from time to time in the columns of our contemporaries, and especially in the learned and philosophical *Stadts-Zeitung* of this city; but we are obliged to declare that we cannot now see the signs of any such phenomenon.

In the whole history of the United States we have had only four political parties of importance enough to contend seriously against each other for the control of the Government. These are first the Democratic party, founded by JEFFERSON and MADISON, and still in existence; secondly, the Federalist party, which was destroyed through the second war with England; thirdly, the National Republican party, afterward called the Whig party, which succeeded the Federalists in opposition to the Democracy, who were then in the possession of the Government; and fourthly, the Republican party, established first to resist the extension of slavery, absorbing the anti-slavery portion of the Whigs, and afterward maintaining itself in the possession of the Government, and now holding possession of it in consequence of the fraud by which RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, who had been defeated, was inaugurated as President in the place of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who had been elected.

Along with these four great organizations, there have existed many smaller and temporary parties, which have made more or less stir, but have never risen to the dignity of playing a decisive part in a national political contest. There was the Anti-Masonic party, which grew up in 1828, and had a candidate for President in 1832; there was the Liberty party, which proposed to put down slavery by direct political action; the Native American party, the Greenback party, each having candidates for the Presidency with various other bodies of similar magnitude, similar local successes, and similar brief duration.

The two great parties which now exist, the Republicans and the Democrats, represent more or less perfectly the two great tendencies which have from the first, with scarcely any interruption, contended for the mastery ever since the republic was formed. The Republicans have become the legitimate heirs of the early Federalists. It is true that they do not entertain all the tenets of that party, and do not revive the measures and the conflicts which in their day the Federalists set on foot; but they stand for the Federalist purpose of a strong central government, aiming steadily to absorb or belittle the local or State Governments. They stand for vast expenditures, for magnificence in the national administration, for pomp and glory, as displayed in an immense array of officeholders with a costly and minutely ramified system of political administrative functions, and for all sorts of so-called public improvements at the expense of the national treasury; and they stand for taxing the people roundly to maintain this immense Federal establishment at this system of superfluous outlays. Perhaps the most extreme manifestation of this prevailing direction of the Republican party was the attempt to make Gen. GRANT President for the third time, with all that it implied.

On the other hand, the Democrats still represent that doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution, of local self-government, of the restriction of the central power, of the reduction of the number of Federal officeholders, of the most limited interference of the national authority, of economy, simplicity, and purity in the conduct of public affairs; or, as President LINCOLN expressed it, of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, with which the Democracy of JEFFERSON and MADISON originally came into being.

Of course in this long period, and through the mighty vicissitudes, that have been brought upon the republic, the Democracy of the present day is in various respects inferior to the Democracy of which THOMAS JEFFERSON was the most distinguished advocate. Things have changed. The civil war has passed its red-hot ploughshares over the minds and the characters of the people. The enormous expenditures of the Federal administration, the endless array of salaried officeholders, the loose practices and the usurping purposes of the party in power, have done much to corrupt the citizens of this country; and the Democratic party, weakened and perverted by its long adherence to the cause of slaveholding, by its unfortunate position in the civil war, and by a long exclusion from the useful discipline of administration, has suffered, and has been debased. But it still represents the spirit and the impulse with which it started out. It represents them imperfectly, very imperfectly, yet they have no other representation in any organized party; nor do we think it possible that any new party can be raised up just now to represent them better. So long, then, as the Democrats stand for these primary and corrupting principles, they will endeavor to fill it better and better for the historic and patriotic role which it still has to perform.

New parties spring up out of agitation of primary ideas, moral or political. The Republican party owes its vitality to its original gospel of human rights and human freedom—a purely Democratic gospel—and to its practical mission of maintaining the national integrity. Had there been no slavery, this party never could have been brought into existence, or certainly never could have been raised to the lasting control of the Government. But where we are now to look for any inspiring motive to create a new party? Is it in the contest about civil service reform, a mere detail of public policy,

and not in any sense a fundamental question? Is it in the abolition of our odious internal taxes? Is it in the dispute over the tariff and free trade, a matter of quite inferior importance to the people of the United States so long as they have a public debt to pay off and good crops to pay it with? Is it in any monetary controversy respecting internal improvements? Is it even in any great perversion of legislative power, like the River and Harbor scheme or Rosson's schemes of plunder? No; in none of these can we see the occasion for a new party.

We have, thank God, got where we can expect few such vital questions as produce new political parties. When slavery was clouded away, and when the national integrity was maintained by war, the greatest of these questions was removed. It may be, however, that the folly of men will yet create for us other such questions. The Republicans created one of the most formidable character when they falsified the result of a Presidential election, and by fraud and perjury established a defeated candidate in the White House; but even that alarming and amazing transaction did not call forth a new party, although the Democrats deliberately threw away the opportunity it offered them. If the third-termers of the Republican party had their way two years ago, we should have been brought face to face with a question of this sort of the most vital and exciting nature, but we cannot see that it would have made a new party. It would have changed the balance of votes for the time being, perhaps even for a long period, but the old parties would have been sufficient to deal with it; and we suppose they will be found sufficient to deal with most questions that may arise. Certainly no indication of any political revolution can now be seen upon the horizon. But, we are told, the decay of the old parties indicates that there are to be new ones. Not at all. It shows that after the civil war, the shocks of reconstruction, and the suspension of specie payments, the people are weary of politics and that the ordinary leaders of the Democracy are still debilitated; but it shows nothing more. No new party of any magnitude is likely to appear at present. People may talk about one or about several; but from what root can they spring up?

Hubbell's Machine.

JAY HUBBELL, advertiser through the machine organs that the "voluntary contributions" levied on the officeholders are coming in more freely this year than during the Presidential campaign of 1880. This artful dodge to stimulate the zeal of the backward will not prove successful. The announcement is not true. If the assessments were freely paid there would be no need to proclaim the fact.

Discussion has not helped the blackmailers this time, and the enforced declarations at Washington that refusal to pay would not be followed by dismissal, in some of the departments, have had a damping influence on the expected revenues of the Congressional Committee.

But the most injurious effect has been caused by the belief that JAY HUBBELL is far more interested in electing himself to the Senate than in promoting the general success of his party. The opinion has taken deep root, perhaps unjustly, that the assessments are to be applied in Michigan in securing a HUBBELL Legislature, before other and more important points are cared for.

Coupled with the personal attack on Senator FERRY, whose seat in the Senate HUBBELL aspires to capture by ways that are dark, the National Assessor has lost much of his popularity. He has lost much of his comparative small increase of revenue. The change will probably make the department self-paying, barring Star routes and embezzlements, during the present fiscal year.

A spirit of Christian resignation marks the refusal of the colored Bishop PAYNE to go to law about his ejection from a first-class car on a Florida railroad. He does not attempt to excuse the brutality and injustice of the conduct of the railway employees, but his advancing years, failing health, and the amount of work he has yet to do among his people lead him to suffer the indignity without seeking to avenge it. The money that was collected for the purpose of prosecuting the railroad people has been turned over to the widow of JOHN BROWN.

It will take a good many associations to convince the people that DUNSTON is not both a scoundrel and a hypocrite, as to which it was written—*Philosophical Times*.

The most obvious lesson to be drawn from DORSEY's letters is that he knew the man to whom he was writing.

NEW JERSEY'S RECORD ON THE RIVER AND HARBOR STEAL.

Congressmen who voted for the Steal as Invalid by the Conference Committee.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Those who Voted Against the Steal.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Not Recorded on the Steal.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Voting for the Steal Over the Veto.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Voting to Sustain the Veto.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Votes Not Recorded on the Veto.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Defying the Conference Steal, and Voting to Override the Veto—Henry H. Harris.

Representing the Conference Steal, and Voting to Sustain the Veto—John Hill.

Defying Both Tents—John H. McPherson, William J. Sewell, and Pines Jones.

have been avoided, and the question of Home Rule would have had no interest for Ireland. But public opinion in Great Britain was not ripe for such an act of justice until it was enlightened as to the veracity and competence of Irish leaders by the Land Court's sweeping reduction of Irish rents. Now, however, the feeling of confidence in the ability of the Irish members of Parliament to mould the legislation for Ireland will be likely to gain ground rapidly in the ranks of the Liberal party, and men will begin to ask themselves why there should be an Irish man more than a Scotch question in general politics.

An important result, in short, of Mr. PARSELL'S achievements during the last two years has been to set the common sense of Englishmen working on the subject, and to make the time of Parliament need be wasted, when Irish matters could be disposed of, as are Scotch affairs, by practically referring them to a committee of the members immediately concerned.

Hubbell's Machine.

JAY HUBBELL, advertiser through the machine organs that the "voluntary contributions" levied on the officeholders are coming in more freely this year than during the Presidential campaign of 1880. This artful dodge to stimulate the zeal of the backward will not prove successful. The announcement is not true. If the assessments were freely paid there would be no need to proclaim the fact.

Discussion has not helped the blackmailers this time, and the enforced declarations at Washington that refusal to pay would not be followed by dismissal, in some of the departments, have had a damping influence on the expected revenues of the Congressional Committee.

But the most injurious effect has been caused by the belief that JAY HUBBELL is far more interested in electing himself to the Senate than in promoting the general success of his party. The opinion has taken deep root, perhaps unjustly, that the assessments are to be applied in Michigan in securing a HUBBELL Legislature, before other and more important points are cared for.

Coupled with the personal attack on Senator FERRY, whose seat in the Senate HUBBELL aspires to capture by ways that are dark, the National Assessor has lost much of his popularity. He has lost much of his comparative small increase of revenue. The change will probably make the department self-paying, barring Star routes and embezzlements, during the present fiscal year.

A spirit of Christian resignation marks the refusal of the colored Bishop PAYNE to go to law about his ejection from a first-class car on a Florida railroad. He does not attempt to excuse the brutality and injustice of the conduct of the railway employees, but his advancing years, failing health, and the amount of work he has yet to do among his people lead him to suffer the indignity without seeking to avenge it. The money that was collected for the purpose of prosecuting the railroad people has been turned over to the widow of JOHN BROWN.

It will take a good many associations to convince the people that DUNSTON is not both a scoundrel and a hypocrite, as to which it was written—*Philosophical Times*.

The most obvious lesson to be drawn from DORSEY's letters is that he knew the man to whom he was writing.

NEW JERSEY'S RECORD ON THE RIVER AND HARBOR STEAL.

Congressmen who Voted for the Steal as Invalid by the Conference Committee.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Those who Voted Against the Steal.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Not Recorded on the Steal.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Voting for the Steal Over the Veto.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Voting to Sustain the Veto.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Votes Not Recorded on the Veto.

JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).
 JOHN H. BROWNE (Rep. of Trenton).

Defying the Conference Steal, and Voting to Override the Veto—Henry H. Harris.

Representing the Conference Steal, and Voting to Sustain the Veto—John Hill.

Defying Both Tents—John H. McPherson, William J. Sewell, and Pines Jones.

Defying the Conference Steal, and Voting to Override the Veto—Henry H. Harris.

Representing the Conference Steal, and Voting to Sustain the Veto—John Hill.

Defying Both Tents—John H. McPherson, William J. Sewell, and Pines Jones.

Defying the Conference Steal, and Voting to Override the Veto—Henry H. Harris.

Representing the Conference Steal, and Voting to Sustain the Veto—John Hill.

the appeals to Congress for the money. There has been a suggestion at the East, the late canal movement. It closed its labors by calling on Congress for aid.

This season there have been abundant crops of suffering. From the East, the late canal movement. It closed its labors by calling on Congress for aid.

The seventeen points which the Amateur Rifle Club of New York gained over their opponents at the 1,000-yard range, in their match during the past week with the Victoria Rifle Club of Ontario, in the latter's case, is quite making a habit of being called napping at the two shorter ranges, so that they lost the match in the aggregate by ten points. Now, will not this novel and pleasant experience induce the Canadians to send a team or individual marksmen to Creedmoor? There are no fortunes to be made there in wintering, but the Dominion riflemen would be welcome.

The tables of comparisons between the mail service of the United States and the similar services of other countries, issued by the Post Office Department, showing why the department has hitherto failed to be self-sustaining. They also indicate that there are compensations which will soon counterbalance the expensive outlays. The mail distances traversed in the United States are vastly greater than those of any other country. Russia is also a country of enormous area, but it is not so much a country of long distances as the United States. The United States has a vast area, but it is not so much a country of long distances as the United States.

Ex-Commissioner Bentley declared that millions were annually paid out on fraudulent claims duly allowed. In his term the gross annual appropriations were not more than a third of what they are now. If he was half right, and not a Commissioner Dudley nor any one else seems to dispute it, what must be the fact now? When you look at the way the tens of thousands of pension cases are examined, at the grade of ability brought into that branch of the service, to the motives for appointing the clerks and others, on whose examination and report the whole fabric of the pension system is based, it is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

THE CORNELL ATTACK ON CONKLING.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.—The recent attack upon ex-Senator Conkling by the Albany Evening Journal in the interest of Gov. Cornell has stirred up a great deal of bitterness in the Republican party. If the Albany Evening Journal is to promote the nomination of Cornell by the Saratoga Convention, it has shot wide of the mark. The Stalwarts will now oppose Cornell more warmly than before this blow was aimed at their favorite leader. And they will carry their hostility to the ballot boxes if Cornell is the candidate. The cooler heads among the Half Breeds see this, and will look upon Cornell as more likely to be beaten at the polls than some one who had not inspired this assault upon Conkling, and therefore they will drop Cornell at Saratoga.

Such are the opinions of shrewd politicians who have talked with us on the subject, including Republicans of both kinds and Democrats and Anti-Monopolists. They think those attacks upon Conkling will destroy Cornell's chances.

POLITICAL WEEDS.

Their Effect on the Pension Bureau—How the New Clerks are Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Pension applications are piling up a burthen. Whoever attempts to call a halt for a closer examination into the way the money goes, or expresses a doubt about the wisdom of what is done or proposed, is certain to be accused of injustice toward the soldier, and is cried down as a sort of traitor. But for this the appropriations of the last session for pensions amounting in round numbers to one hundred millions of dollars would have stood no chance. The political parties have for years been running a race for the larger sum, and at the same time for the soldier's vote—a fact as little creditable to the soldier as to the parties. But for this the appropriations of the last session for pensions amounting in round numbers to one hundred millions of dollars would have stood no chance.

Ex-Commissioner Bentley declared that millions were annually paid out on fraudulent claims duly allowed. In his term the gross annual appropriations were not more than a third of what they are now. If he was half right, and not a Commissioner Dudley nor any one else seems to dispute it, what must be the fact now? When you look at the way the tens of thousands of pension cases are examined, at the grade of ability brought into that branch of the service, to the motives for appointing the clerks and others, on whose examination and report the whole fabric of the pension system is based, it is a wonder why the sum is not greater.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

THE CHANCES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3.—It is generally admitted that for all practical purposes the conference is dead and buried, although there are a few sanguine diplomats who think that it may be revived galvanically with one or two more sittings. People congratulate themselves that it has been a success because it has not produced a European war. It is not so much as if the idea of those who convoked it might be summed up pretty much in these terms: Let us see whether we can have a concert of European powers without bringing on a general war. If the conference terminates without producing a conflagration, it has been a triumphant success.

This may be considered a negative result, but to arrive at it has required a great deal of tact and good management on the part of those engaged. So far, the conference has done more than this—it has not been productive of any serious harm. It has not produced a European war. It is not so much as if the idea of those who convoked it might be summed up pretty much in these terms: Let us see whether we can have a concert of European powers without bringing on a general war. If the conference terminates without producing a conflagration, it has been a triumphant success.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

It is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends. The appointments, as a general thing, are party favors, selected on the recommendation of political leaders or party friends.

the invitation which has been tendered to her of cooperation.

In fact, the position all round is as gloomy and unsatisfactory for the powers immediately interested as can well be imagined, and the Egyptian question may yet prove the ruin of the two men who are the most antipathetic to each other. In the Sultan and Mr. Gladstone are probably laying the foundation of their own political extinction. Had the former never entered upon an anti-Turkish crusade, or departed at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, from all the traditions of British diplomacy, the Egyptian question need never have arisen. If it had, it would have been easily settled. Had the latter taken advantage of various opportunities which have been offered to him of conciliating radical public opinion in England, he might have won an easy diplomatic victory over his adversary, whose want of astuteness in matters